

is reduced in size, the size of type used may be reduced proportionately.

(b) If instructions are printed on the reverse side of the official Customs form, the instructions may be omitted from the privately printed forms, but the instructions shall be followed.

(c) The port director, in his discretion, may accept a computer printout instead of Customs Form 1302 for use at a specific port. However, to ensure that computer printouts may be used at all ports, the private party or foreign government first must obtain specific approval from Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service.

(d) Forms which do not comply with the requirements of this section are not acceptable without the specific approval of the Commissioner of Customs.

[T.D. 79-255, 44 FR 57088, Oct. 4, 1979; T.D. 00-22, 65 FR 16517, Mar. 29, 2000]

#### **§ 4.100 Licensing of vessels of less than 30 net tons.**

(a) The application for a license to import merchandise in a vessel of less than 30 net tons in accordance with section 6, Anti-Smuggling Act of August 5, 1935, shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and delivered to the directors of the ports where foreign merchandise is to be imported in such vessel.

(b) The application shall contain the following information:

- (1) Name of the vessel, rig, motive power, and home port.
- (2) Name and address of the owner.
- (3) Name and address of the master.
- (4) Net tonnage of the vessel.
- (5) Kind of merchandise to be imported.

(6) Country or countries of exportation.

(7) Ports of the United States where the merchandise will be imported.

(8) Whether the vessel will be used to transport and import merchandise from a hovering vessel.

(9) Kind of document under which the vessel is operating.

(c) If the port director finds that the applicant is a reputable person and that the revenue would not be jeopardized by the issuance of a license, he may issue the license for a period not to exceed 12 months, incorporating

therein any special conditions he believes to be necessary or desirable, and deliver it to the licensee.

(d) The master or owner shall keep the license on board the vessel at all times and exhibit it upon demand of any duly authorized officer of the United States. This license is personal to the licensee and is not transferable.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury or the port director at whose office the license was issued may revoke the license if any of its terms have been willfully or intentionally violated or for any other cause which may be considered prejudicial to the revenue or otherwise against the interest of the United States.

[T.D. 72-211, 37 FR 16486, Aug. 15, 1972]

#### **§ 4.101 Prohibitions against Customs officers and employees.**

No Customs officer or employee shall:

(a) Own, in whole or in part, any vessel except a yacht or other pleasure boat;

(b) Act as agent, attorney, or consignee for the owner or owners of any vessel, or of any cargo or lading on board the vessel; or

(c) Import or be concerned directly or indirectly in the importation of any merchandise for sale into the United States

[T.D. 78-394, 43 FR 49787, Oct. 25, 1978]

### **PART 7—CUSTOMS RELATIONS WITH INSULAR POSSESSIONS AND GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL STATION**

Sec.

7.1 Puerto Rico; spirits and wines withdrawn from warehouse for shipment to; duty on foreign-grown coffee.

7.2 Insular possessions of the United States other than Puerto Rico.

7.3 Duty-free treatment of goods imported from insular possessions of the United States other than Puerto Rico.

7.4 Watches and watch movements from U.S. insular possessions.

7.11 Guantanamo Bay Naval Station.

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1623, 1624; 48 U.S.C. 1406i.